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phies, accounts of revivals, and other matters, must be accompanied with the names of the

ents to be particular to write the names of sub-te name of the post office to which papers are to a manner that there can be no misunders anding

Vol. VIII. No. 4.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS.

Br. Brown-It has long been a subject of in-

quiry with me, considering the doctrine of holi-

tures, and also when it is one of our peculiar doc-

experienced this great and glorious work in their

One of the most prominent reasons for this, I

to bear upon the minds of their people, but I

would ask why this difference in the opinion of

ly revealed as any other truth which is contained

weekly to their communications.

Boston, January, 1837.

permission, I will give it in a future number.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

UNIVERSALISM.

NO. XVI.

I now wish to proceed to more direct evidence.

I shall first endeavor to prove, that the moral char-

T. S. L.

this doctrine, and profess it before the church on all suitable occasions, and urge the necessity of its

great change, and exemplify it in their lives.



Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1837.

low, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, ness, or entire sanctification, is so clearly taught both of the just and unjust. The words here transand so powerfully enforced in the sacred Scrip- lated just and unjust, are used always to denote DYING MOMENTS OF HON. G. L. KINNARD. the moral quality of that to which they are applitures, and also when it is one trines as Methodists, incorporated with our Discielt; and the word rendered resurrection (ἀνάστασιν) Our readers have heard of the explosion of the Steampline and generally acknowledged and believed by is not used by Christ or his apostles except in boat Flora, on the Ohio River, which occurred on the 16th our members, why so few of our vast church have speaking of a literal resurrection. In all instances, except one in which the resurrection of Jesus hearts, and fewer still who profess openly this is spoken of, this word is used. If, then, a literal resurrection be intended in this passage, and if in it, some are to be holy and others unholy, the point conceive to be, the neglect of ministers to preach is gained. But we need not stop here; the treasu-

tract the following from his letter. How frequently does prayer must be a part of our business. Communthe near approach of death, bring men to reflect, who have been regardless of their best interest, and deaf to the day. invitatious of the gospel, all their lives. How lamentable Set apart some portion of the day when you can the consideration, that men convinced of their obligations withdraw for a few moments, with the least diffito comply with God's requisitions, and intending to do so culty, and perseveringly adhere to your resolution. at some time, should defer and procrastinate till the day This is a point which requires more decision than

Another deeply interesting case of suffering was must neglect. that of the Hon. George L. Kinnard, a member of Congress from Indiana. He was badly scalded in first great duty of life. Here must be laid the than himself. He manifested a great dread of be- almost supernatural strength to triumph over temp-

and despair, but was prevented." me, a sinner." I told him that he could not offer they need only to be stated that they may be felt. more suitable prayer, and that God, when thus Are you anxious for the salvation of your soul addressed in sincerity, is ever ready to hear.

God's entreaties, and abused his mercies.' ready to forgive.

now I find that all my seeming morality was no tent heart. morality in God's sight,"

hat God has sent this calamity on you, and is now Abbott's Path of Peace. overruling it in his mercy in answer to the prayers f your pious friends.

During our repeated conversations he addressed many short prayers to the throne of grace.

After his removal from the boat to the hospitable mansion of the Hon. Mr. Lytle, he desired I should be sent for to pray with him. Before I knew of his request, however, I called, and found him making his will. In that instrument, he inserted an expression of his faith in Christ, and deep sense of his merits. When he had finished his will, he begged all present to take notice, that he had been a great sinner in the sight of God; and now desired nothing so much as reconciliation to God by Jesus Christ. He entreated all to pray for him, and when I had concluded an address to the throne of grace, he besought me not to cense to pray for him while he lived. I called on him again on the morning of the eighteenth of November, and found him in the same frame of mind, supported by hope in God. The papers have since formed us that he has been called away to his eternal home. He was evidently a man of strong, sound intellect; and who can tell but that this teamboat disaster was appointed for his everlastng salvation?

THE SICK CHAMBER.

I have just returned from the chamber of sickness. The visit was full of solemn interest. The subject of disease was of the gentler sex, on whom "History of the Welch Baptists, from the year sixtythe sun of twenty summers had shed his enlivening three, to the year one thousand seven hundred and seven beams. A few months since, hope and high anticipation marked all her course. But she was too fair a plant for earth, and death noted her as a trophy of his reign. Consumption's signet was upon her brow, and the hectic flush, and the holow cough, and the prostrate powers, told fearfully of the fell destroyer's ravages. How great the hange! The hopes of life had departed, and the bright visions of youthful hours were dispersed as the morning mist. Eternity and judgment only were in view, and she felt that the realities of the future were soon to be unfolded. It was mournful to see one so young, so interesting, and so loved, in the embrace of man's last enemy; and my heart was moved with sorrow. But she needed not pity's tear. She leaned on Him who is death's destroyer, and in his grace found more than human support and consolation. I spake with her of her approaching dissolution. It had no terrors. asked her of her hope. It was in heaven. She knew that her Redeemer liveth; and though a few more days would convey her body to the tomb, the oisome reptile's prey, she trusted through faith in Jesus soon to enjoy the glory of the Divine "and trample them in my fury." "Who art thou?" presence. I asked her of the future. Its joys said the prophet. He answered, "I that speak in brightened. I asked her of the grave. Its pas- righteousness, mighty to save." "Wilt thou venture sage was illumined by a Saviour's presence. In to the battle alone?" asked the seer. The Son of mmediate prospect of its portal she could triumph- God replied, "I looked, and there was none to help antly sing, "O grave, where is thy victory?" I and I wondered there was none to uphold; therefore asked her of the present. Earth had no ties; and my own arm shall bring salvation unto me; and my she longed to depart and be with Christ,

the moment of departure. We ought not then in voice of undiminished faith, my thoughts reverted God. When I shall have succeeded at the centre of bereavement to speak of "blighted hopes." Call to the last moments of Paine, and Hume, and Vol- the line, the colors will turn in my favor." So saynot the affections desolated. The virtues which taire. I thought of their anguish, and horror, and called them forth now spread out their blossoms despair. I contrasted their gloomy forebodings Sinai were heard, and the whole band of prophets beneath pure skies. If we will but follow them and maniacal ravings, with the calm and holy trust with our love, instead of talking of "separation," of this departing one, and felt my own faith that love shall catch the celestial vigor which in strengthened; and as I turned away, I received inthat other clime lives and breathes through all struction. And I said, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers .- Independent Messenger.

of Stime ton

SECRET DEVOTION.

It is important that you should have stated seaof November last. Hon. George L. Kinnard, member of sons for secret prayer. Without this, it will be Congress from Indiana, was on board the boat, and was exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to be faithso bally scalled as to live but a short time. Rev. Dr. Ely, who was present also, gives an account in the Philadelphia Observer of the scene which followed. We example to the scene which followed. We example to the scene which followed. We example to the scene which followed. ion with God must be the essential duty of every

of their death! What a deficiency in decision of charac- is generally supposed. But be decided. Determine that you will serve God, whatever else you

the face, left arm, right groin, feet and ankles. He committed to me his pocket-book and keys, and insisted on knowing the worst of his case. I told good and to get good. In the silence of the closet him that there were four persons worse scalded as your soul communes with God, you will obtain ing disfigured and maimed, if he should recover. tation and to go on your Christian way rejoicing. Oh, sir," said he, "If I were but prepared to die, Do you need argument, to satisfy you of the truth I should be resigned. I gave up all for lost, and of these sentiments? Need I point your attention would have thrown myself overboard in anguish to the injunctions of the Bible; to the example of the Saviour; to the habits of the early Christians, So far as practicable, while bathing him, and and to the testimony of the eminently good of evpening his blisters, I administered to him the conations of the gospel, and assured him that there conclusive as it is, is still unnecessary. The mind mercy with God, that he may be feared, and that sees not the propriety of secret prayer :-that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sin- that feels not the necessity of this confiding interners. "I know it, Sir," said he, "and for the first course with its Maker, is beyond the influence of time have begun to pray to God to be merciful to argument. There are some truths so palpable that

seeking peace, yet finding none? Frequent your "But," said he, "I have long since slighted all closet. In secret prayer lay before God all your sorrows and all your desires. There surrender "Alas," I answered him, "we have all done the your heart to God, trusting in the atoning sacrifice ame in times past, but God is slow to anger, and of his Son, for the pardon of your sins, and you will assuredly find peace. He who has said, Ask "I have had a pious mother and sister," said he, and ye shall receive, will lend an attentive car to to pray for me; but I would not heed them; and your prayer, and will accept the offering of a pening move I find that all my seeming morality was no mence your journey towards heaven; and it is in "True," I answered, "there is no real morality the closet, that you must daily obtain strength to without true piety towards God; but I must think encounter the trials and temptations of the way.-

[From the Evangelical Magazine.]

HOURS WITH CHRIST.

Saviour slain, and slain for me, While thy mercy I implore, While I humbly bow the knee, While my prayer is gushing o'er, Speak refreshment to my soul: Great Physician make me whole. Though abased and full of shame, Shrinking with well founded fear, All my trust is in thy name; Bid thy love to me appear, Bursting like a ray of light, Through the stormy cloud of night. Not the lightning's deadly blaze, Bursting whereso'er it flies! But the summer morning's rays, As the healing beam doth rise Bidding night and terror cease, Bringing glory, bringing peace. Oh! to tread life's weary way, Cheered by my Redeemer's smile; Sun of Righteousness, thy ray Will its weariness beguile: Making life a happy road To a happier abode.

The following specimen of Welch preaching, is taken from a work lately printed at Pittsburgh, with the title of

THE VICTORY OF CALVARY.

BY CHRISMAS EVANS. After the prophets of ancient times had long gazed through the mists of futurity, at the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow, a company of them were gathered together on the summit o Calvary. They saw a host of enemies ascending the hill, arrayed for battle, and most terrific in their aspect. In the middle of the line was the Law of God, fiery and exceedingly broad, and working wrath; on the right wing was Beelzebub with his troops of infernals; and on the left, Caiaphas with his Jewish priests, and Pilate with his Roman soldiers. The rear was brought up by Death, the last enemy. When the holy seers had espied this army, and perceived that it was drawing nigh, they started back, and prepared for flight. As they looked round they saw the Son of God advancing with intrepid step, having his face fixed upon the hostile band, "Seest thou the danger that is before thee?" said one of the men o God. "I will tread them in my anger," he replied, fury shall uphold me." "At what point wilt thou How beautiful is religion in death! As I sur- commence the attack?" inquired the anxious proph veyed the scene before me; as I witnessed the pa- et. "I will first meet the law," he replied, "and pass "the unsearchable riches of Christ."—London Pilot.

throughout. The conclusion then, to which we |earth would reign supreme in our affections up to tient submission of the fair sufferer, and heard the under its curse; for lo! I come to do thy will, O ing, he moved forward. Instantly the thunderings of queked with terror. But he advanced, undaunted amidst the gleaming lightnings. For a moment be was concealed from view; and the banner of wrath waved above in apparent triumph. Suddenly the scene was changed. A stream of blood poured forth from his wounded side, and put out all the fires of Sinai. The flag of peace was now seen unfurled, and consternation filled the ranks of his foes. He then crushed with his bruised heel, the Old Serpent's head; and put all the infernal powers to flight. With his iron rod he dashed to pieces the enemies on the left wing, like a potter's vessel. Death still remained, who thought himself invincible, having hitherto triumphed over all. He came forward, brandishing his sting, which he had whetted on Sinai's tables of stone, He darted it at the conqueror, but it turned down, and hung like the flexible lash of a whip. Dismayed, he had retreated to the grave, into which the conquerer pursued. In a dark corner of his den, he sat on ! is throne of mouldering skulls, and called upon the worms, his hitherto faithful allies, to aid him in the conflict; but they replied, "his flesh shall see no corruption." The sceptre fell from his hand. The conqueror seized him, bound him, and condemned him to the lake of fire; and then rose from the grave followed by a band of released captives, who came forth after his resurrection, to be witnesses of the victory

[Whole No. 382.

To the Edstor of Zion's Herald

DEAR BROTHER-I should like to see the following extract from Mr. Jay's Sermon, on "Life Enjoyed and Improved," published in Zion's Herald. I think the perusal of it might be profitable to your numerous readers. Yours, &c. T. W. TUCKER.

See that what you enjoy is your own. Owe ro man any thing,-says the apostle. You would deem it shameful to purloin from a neighbor's garden or shop, any thing you deemed agreeable; but what is the difference between stealing, and ordering what you are conscious at the time, you are unable to pay for; yet there are those who are determined, that whoever may suffer, they will enjoy themselves; who have not only every thing comfortable, but often luxuriant, in food, in apparel, in furniture; while their tradesmen's bills give them not a moment's uneasiness, or the prospect of failure, the least sentiment of disgrace. But what can we think of professors of religion, who can gratify themselves at the expense of others, and involve themselves in debt, rather than exercise the least self-denial? There may be nonesty without religion, but it is a strange kind of religion that can subsist without honesty.

A real Christian should blush, not to be seen in a threadbare, mended garment, that is his own; but in a goodly and splendid one, which belongs to his tradesman. Poverty is not disgraceful; but sin is. Jesus and his apostles were poor; but they were not unjust: otherwise, He might have had where to lay his head, and they would not have complained of nakedness and hunger.

THE SAILOR'S TEXT-"I WANT A CHART." was one day standing in th behind the counter, when an old sailor entered, and looking seriously at me, accosted me thus: "Young man, I want a chart!" "Yes, sir," I replied, "you shall have one; do you want St. Geerge's, or the Bay of Biscay, or round Ireland, or the Mediterranean, or-?" "Stay, young man stay!" said the old sailor; "youth is always in a hurry. I want a chart, but I don't want either one you have mentioned: they are useless to me. I want a chart which shall guide me to heaven, for I have lost my old one. Now, young man, do you understand me?" I immediately conjectured that he wanted a Bible:

so I took down a few, and showed them to him : when he selected one, evidently much pleased at my readiness to serve him; inquired the price, and paid the money. After a few moments' pause, he turned round suddenly, and asked me whether I understood that chart? I told bim that I could read it, and did so very often. "Of that," said the old man, "I have not the least doubt; but recollect, that is not sufficient: you must have it in your life and conversation, before you will receive any benefit; you must love this chart; you must make it your sole guide through life's maze; and, in entering into the dark and narrow, and, to many thousands, dreadful strait of death, you will find it beneficial-then it will be found indeed a treasure and joy. Therefore, make yourself acquainted with it intimately; lose no time, or a water-spout may burst on you, or a tempest arise, and you are hurried into that strait, whether you know it or not! Good afternoon!" Then looking on me very kindly, and offering me his hand, he rejoined, "We shall meet again."

For a few moments I was speechless, such an effeet had the old sailor's speech on me; but when I had regained my recollection, I began to question myself as to the truth of what the old man had advanced. I could not deny it : no, not a syllable of it .-I was conscious that it was true: I felt myself, for the first time, as a sincer; and determined to live more righteously. Alas! here again I erred; I was for substituting my own fancied righteousness for that hlessed righteousness of my Saviour-building on a sandy foundation, which soon, at the first attempt of the enemy, tumbled down: need I say that I often endeavored to build again on the same foundation, and as often found my attempts fruitless. I now beg n to despair; but God, who watches intensely all hi creatures, pointed me, by the light of his Spirit on his word, to the Rock which is higher than I. I fled for refuge to the hope set before me-found pardon and peace, joy and grace; and I trust that I shall be enabled to set forth, wherever my lot may be cast,

attainment, by those powerful motives contained in not at this, for the hour is coming, in which they the word of God. I know there is a deficiency in that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall the experience of many who preach the gospel, come forth; they that have done good unto the read also a difference of opinion in regard to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil doctrine of sanctification, which are reasons why unto the resurrection of damnation." It is objected ter, and moral courage. this great and glorious truth is so seldom brought that a moral resurrection is intended, and that the 1. The words rendered graves and resurrection

our ministers upon this subject? Is it not as clearto be understood literally; and there is no authorin God's word, and ought it not to be as implicitly relied on? Is not the minister of Christ neglective for making them figurative here. 2. If by the "graves" spoken of, we are to uning one of the most important of his duties, who derstand the "moral and political death" of the

neglects the attainment of this great blessing in Jews, I assert that the passage contradicts fact; for his own heart, thereby curtailing his own enjoyment in religion, and robbing God of the glory litical death," had "done good;" this was not a which is due him for so great a salvation, purchas-characteristic of any of them. A man who can ed by the sacrifice of his dear and well beloved best be described as one who "does good," is not Son, and the church and the world of the great in a state of moral death. What kind of a man is good he might by this divine anointing accomplish? If such ministers are saved, must they not be saved as the apostle Paul says of some, "so If a moral resurrection be intended, then, here is a lift a moral resurrection be intended, then, here is a

must come, is, that at the resurrection, as now, the

characters of men will be different, some being holy, and some unboly; and that in the resurrec-

tion, the holy will be first raised. In accordance

with this, the writer of the Revelation pronounces

them blessed, who have part in the first resurrection.

The second passage is Acts xxiv, 15-" And have

hope toward God, which they themselves also al-

The third passage is John v. 28, 29-" Marvel

subjects were the Jews. I answer to this,

Oh! how much farther in advance would our church have been now, if our ministers had all wickedness, or moral life, but holiness?"

come up to the help of the Lord in this respect!

Are not many souls now lost, who would have been saved through their instrumentality, and given as stars to sparkle in their crown for ever and ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? And ever? What can make up for this loss? who can meet the account that must be given by then damn them afterwards?

some ministers to God at the day of judgment?

In my opinion, much good might be done if
Christians, ministers and lay members, would publish their experience in the Herald; I doubt not tide of destruction which whelms them to this day, you would gladly devote a part of your columns rolled its deep waters over them.

6. The Universalist exposition being true, those On reading a piece upon this subject in your paper some weeks since, I did expectere this to have stood what was its meaning, and so it was useless. en gratified in reading many communications on But our Saviour used no useless words. the experience of this great and glorious work, and

If these objections be valid, the exposition of the more so on account of the hearty invitation Messrs. Ballou and Whittemore is of little worth. you gave the brother who led the way. I hope And if their comment be incorrect, then, as I claim that good brother will step forward in this work, a literal resurrection is intended, the position is and I have no doubt others will then follow.— sustained, that all have not the same moral char-Should my public testimony be wanting, with your

acter after death. Now how will Mr. Ballou evade these passages? These are some of the principal texts upon which Christians rely to prove the doctrine of the final resurrection of the body. Shall we be deprived of this strength? Must we, in order to be Universalists, deny one of the first doctrines of Christianity? Are Universalists in this respect, the Sad-In the 21st verse of the 8th chapter of St. John's ducees of Christendom? Do they believe in a litgospel, we have these words spoken to the Jews eral resurrection of the body? I should like a by our Saviour. "I go my way, and ye shall seek definite answer to this question, and to know too, me, and shall die in your sins ; whither I go, ye can- by what passages of Scripture they prove the docnot come." He afterwards, in verse 21st, states trine, if they believe it. I have my doubts of their the condition on which the matter rests, and in orthodoxy on this point. I wish I might have light. verse 28th says, that the condition shall be per- Whatever be their views, I think the texts above formed by some, at least. The denunciation has quoted not only show the truth of the doctrine of no limit in fact, or in word; but the faith of the the resurrection of the body, but also prove that at Jews has. We know that thousands on thousands the resurrection, some will be wicked. Suppose did not believe in Jesus, and were cut off at the this be admitted. Let it be allowed that at the siege of Jerusalem, a short time after. Does not resurrection some are wicked. Do not those wickthis denunciation, which can by no means be lim-ed persons deserve punishment for their wickedited, apply to them? Surely it does; and if so, ness? and if they deserve it, will they receive it? they died in sin, and were punished after death. I and will not such punishment be inflicted after am aware some believed, some knew; but our death? Most certainly. On this ground then, I historical records enable us to say, with all cer- claim, some men will be punished after death. If tainty, that those who became Christians, were only the reasoning be sound, the conclusion cannot be a very small portion of the nation, and on the shaken; and there is left to Mr. Ballou, only "a strength of the statement of Jesus given above, I fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignaclaim that the rest died in sin, and went to perdi- tion which shall devour the adversaries."

There is something beautiful in death-not inacters of men, at the time of the literal resurrection of the body, will be as they are now, essen- deed in mere dissolution, but in that appointment tially dissimilar. The first passage to be noticed, by which friends for a season are separated. Mais I Thess. iv. 16-" The dead in Christ shall rise ny are the blessings which spring from bereavefirst. It may be objected, that the raising of the ment; not the least of these is, that, by transferdead generally is here spoken of, as preceding the ring to heaven new virtues it constantly clothes it change of the quick, and with this intention, it is with attraction. True, the place is filled with the named as first. To this I object. The living do glorious presence of saints and angels, God the not rise at all, and so the dead in Christ could not judge of all. But when some object is taken from rise (aragriforrai) first. (The word rendered our own embrace, and removed to the land of "eaught up," (ἀρπαγησόμεθα) is literally "to rob; to souls, Heaven is no longer inhabited, exclusively, pillage; to earry off by force; to snatch," &c. &c., with those majestic virtues, which awe us while and it might be translated "together with them we gaze, but also with those kindred and familiar shall betaken by force to the clouds.") The word ones, whose presence with us here has charmed "first," then, is not used in reference to the living, and improved us, and which we have preserved imwho are to be taken up to the clouds, but in refer- mortal in our memories. Our affections fellow ence to other dead, whose resurrection is deter- them to their new abode, and so a new tie is formmined by this to be subsequent. The dead in ed to unite us to the heavenly world. Thus it is Christ are, then, a class of the dead in general, to that God untwines our affections one by one from whom another class stands opposed, whose resurtheir grasp upon earth, till at length the whole rection will not take place until after that of the current of our sympathies sets towards the spiritfirst class. In order to ascertain what is the moral land. It is as if one should find himself deserted character of this second, we have only to decide in the home of his fathers, after one and another what is the meaning of the phrase "in Christ;" for of his kindred had departed to a foreign clime .this is the only ascertainable difference, one class Then he finds his affections deserting the land of is dead in Christ, the other is not. All must all his birth, and rushing towards the unknown coun-

low, that, to be in Christ, is to be a new creature; try beyond the waves. How different would it be is to be hely; so the New Testament teaches were we to leave the world in companies! The

METHODIST PREACHING. NO. III.

MR. EDITOR-There is another evil nearly allied to the one forming the subject of my last communica-tion, and which may, perhaps, be considered the cause of it. I speak of the carelessness too often observable in preachers as to the effect of their sermons. In some, this carelessness evinces itself in a lazy, life-less manner of delivery; in others, in a disposition to talk rather than to preach; in others still, you will observe there will be apparently as great a desire to excite a smile, as to save a soul; while a fourth class, seem to labor to preach themselves, rather than Christ Jesus the Lord. Perhaps it would not be easy to specify all the modes by which this great fault is wont to exhibit itself in the preacher. Yet it would be far less easy, I apprehend, to portray all the mournful results of so monstrous an evil. Perhaps they may be partially summed up, by saying, that such preaching tends to render hearers more and more hardened; is a fruitful cause of infidelity; and, if revelation be

true, is doubtless an efficient agent in the rum of souls.
What do preachers mean? They are either aiming to save the soul, or they are not. If they are not, there is more need of repentance in themselves, than in their hearers, and the sooner they leave the pulpit the better. But if they are aiming to save the soul, why not exemplify it? Is it a light matter, and one about which a man may be careless, to preach so that the word may be set home with power to the heart? Is it a light matter to be instrumental of the awakening and conversion of sinners? Is it a small and in-different thing to plack a soul as from eternal burnings? And is it a thing of little consequence, to introduce a soul to never-ending glories in the heaven of heavens? Are these trifling matters? Yes, I answer, if I may judge from the manner in which some ministers undertake to accomplish them. Not unfrequently is it the case, that preachers, and Methodist preachers too, set about the work of preaching, apparently as though they were concerned in someth trifling import, and the consequences of which were to be of little value. And while thus indifferent themselves, no wonder that their hearers are uninterested -no wonder that they are never roused, but go carelessly on to eternal death.

It is not unfrequently the case, that there happens to be present to hear such preaching, an intelligent class of hearers, more pious than the preacher, who cannot contemplate the speaker before them, otherwise than with unspeakable anguish. Having them-selves some proper sense of the value of the soul and the infinite desirableness of its salvation, and beholding in the preacher an apparent utter want of any such sense, they secretly weep in the bitterness of their hearts. They know, and painfully feel, that such is not the preaching which will save the soul.— The prospect that their relatives and neighbors will be awakened and converted, is well nigh hopeless, and thus their spirits droop with discouragement.— And what if there should be sitting before that careless preacher, an anxious inquirer after the way of life? Is such an individual likely to be benefitted when the minister is indifferent about the results of his sermen, or is wickedly and basely

" Courting a grin, when he should win a soul ?" Such hearers will either be driven away from their seriousness, or driven away from that meeting.

Mr. Editor, I feel bound to communicate to you my suspicious in relation to the class of preachers just alluded to. I strongly suspect they are without the power of godliness in their hearts. I strongly suspect that something else rather than the holy ministry of the word, takes up much of their time and attention. I suspect they are not in secret communion with God to the amount of ten minutes a day. I suspect their conversation is much of it of a worldly sort. I suspect their sermons are usually very cheap; not costing them more than half a day's close laborhaps sometimes not more than half an hour. I suspect they are usually in bed after four o'clock in the I suspect they are not groating for full redemption in the blood of the Lamb. And do you ask my suspicions further? I suspect that such ministers will never be eminent in their calling. I suspect that on their dying pillow, their retrospections will be far from comfortable. I suspect that in the day of judgment, it will be seen that few souls were saved by such preachers. I have some suspicious that the Judge will not finally say to them, "Well done!"

May God preserve your church from ungodly, un feeling, careless ministers! May He give you a holy and zealous ministry, evermore filled with faith and the Holy Ghost! A HEARER. January 14, 1837.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

In the Herald of December 21, I noticed an extract from Gov. McDuffie's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, which I think savors not a little of the spirit of monarchy; and as he has given his opinion of the course the slave-holding States will, or may onstitutionally pursue, providing Congress shall see fit to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I will venture my opinion as to the fate of the slave States, if a final separation of the States should take

1. I believe that the slaves and the colored popula tion of the South, will be in a few years (if they are not already) so much more numerous than the white population, that, with no more than their common farming utensils, they will be able to rise, and walk through the South, with little or no effectual opposi-This may look very unlikely to some; but let the doubting reader look at the last census of South Carolina, and he will find that in 1830, the militia to 49,512, while the slaves numbered 315, 655. What man of candor and foresight can read the threats contained in the Message above alluded to,

without pitying the folly and madness of their author.

2. I believe, that if it were not for the fear of the North, more than the South, the slaves would soo liberate themselves; and as a reason for this, I would here compare the number of slaves, of thirteen States, with the number of militia of the same States, according to the census of 1830:

- 1.906.897 Blaves, Militia, . Thus we see, that in thirteen States, there is almost a million and a half more slaves than there is militia .-We may therefore rationally conclude, that if the non-slave holding States were separated from the slave States, the slaves would soon become masters of the soil which they have so long cultivated for nought. I am aware some will say that the slaves are ignorant, and know not how to fight; but let the fear of the Northern armies be taken from them, and let Gov. McDuffie, with his 49,000 militia of So all of them oppressors, meet 150,000 of their oppress ed slaves, which is not half the number in that State, the one struggling for liberty, knowing that if victory is not obtained, death must soon follow; the other fighting to oppress, contrary to the laws of God; and ten to one if Gov. McDuffie would not be glad of the aid of a few good soldiers from the North, to rescue him from the merciless hands of the athletic negro, who has never been taught those mild precepts of the gospel which inculcate love to his enemies, and prayer for those who despitefully use him and persecute

The threats therefore, now and then, of a slaveholder at the South, need not alarm us much at the North. But when we reflect, that the increase of the slaves is nearly fifteen to one of the white population, and that we of the North are liable to be called into service, to shoulder our muskets, leave our families, and march to the South, to prevent the slave from butchering his master, I think there is just cause of fear. Therefore, let every abolitionist be up and do-

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. FISK, To the Rev. Dr. Bangs, of this city, on the subject of his election to the episcopal office.

MY DEAR BROTHER-When I parted with you is New York, you expressed a wish that, as soon as I could make up my mind on the subject of my eleccould make up my mind on the subject of my elec-tion to the episcopal office, I would make that decis-on public. This you thought desirable to meet the inquiries and satisfy the minds of many who were mxious to know the result. I have found some diffi-and thirteen Sabbath school children, principally tion to the episcopal office, I would make that decis-ion public. This you thought desirable to meet the anxious to know the result. I have found some diffi culty in satisfying myself with respect to this question. Since I entered upon the ministry, I have ever felt it both duty and privilege to fill that post, and per-form that labor, as I was able, which the constituted authorities of the Church were pleased to assign me. And although I consider this appointment as stand-ing on different ground from the ordinary assignments of ministerial labor-still, even here, in ordinary cases, the voice of the Church decisively expressed, in view of all the circumstances, should not be disregarded. There are circumstances, however, in the present case, which would justify me, I think, to decline, at least for the present, a consecration to the office of a bishop in the Methodist Epis-copal Church. I do not say that there may not be such a concurrence of circumstances, between this and the next General Conference, as would convince "They me that it was duty to enter upon that office; but at present my way is not clear in that direction. For this decision the following are some of my reas ms:-

1. It seems that the General Conference were of the opinion at the first, that only two additional bishops were needed; and only agreed upon a third, af-ter several of the older bishops had been excused from the full labor of efficient men. At present, however, most of these members of the episcopal board have, by arrangement, undertaken and entered upon their full proportion of episcopal labor. So eral Conference, unequivocally and officially expressed, to increase the board of bishops beyond the number already consecrated. If I have a right understanding of the subject, then, the case is this; a third bishop was elected to meet a possible, or, perhaps, a probable exigency; which exigency has not occurred, and may not occur for the next four years. To pro-ride for that exigency, the General Conference were not be consecrated when the others were. On my ave been ordered, does not exist. Should I not General Conference? Should I not be guilty of a great breach of Christian modesty, and show a great want of a nice sense of propriety, if, under these cirunstances, I should con e forward and claim my consecration, and throw myself upon a board that is full, and all the joint labors of which are provided for, he next four years? So, at least, it seems to me. 2. Another reason, (if an additional one were ne

essary.) is, that, encouraged by the sanction of the authorities of the Church, I have come under such obligations, and incurred such responsibilities, in moresen station, as I cannot suddenly dispense with vithout serious disappointment, and a

oreach of confidence.

3. My constitution is such that, to all human apearance, I might calculate, with the fullest certainty ipon a speedy termination of my labors, if I wa bbliged to be exposed to all the varieties of climate a aby and all seasons of the year. This, if I believed the interests of the Church required it, should no deter me—for why should not I go into the hottest of the battle, and fall as well as others? So long, how over, as I cannot see that the interests of the Church to demand this at my hand, or at the hand of any one. cannot see the propriety of volunteering a sacrifice

that God bath not required. These, then, are the deliberate views I entertain on this subject—views which are the result of my best udgment, after all the light and counsel I have been to several of them, it has not drawn forth a word of conble to obtain of men, and at the throne of grace.-You are at liberty to make such use of these as you

may judge proper.

With my most unfeigned acknowledgmen:s to those of my brethren who have honored me with their con-W. Fisk.

of Christ,
Middletown, Jan. 7.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

WORK OF GOD IN CARLISLE STATION. We have been and are favored with what has been yled "an anniversary revival." It is true we have ad, during the year, two previous seasons of refreshing from on high-the first in April, and the second August last-yielding us about forty probationer out we were looking forward to brighter days that iese, as the anniversary of our gracious revival rolled and occupying the week inclusive, to conclude on The good Lord was beforehand with us. For on the evening of the 11th, it being our quarterly meeting for the station, the word preached was with power; a few approached the altar, and several of the mo Durbin, Emory, and others, urging the all important inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?" On Monday night we were to hold the quarterly love feast, and towards evening I was fairly overwhelmed with applications for notes of admission. I verily believe I issued three hundred. I have no doubt but two-thirds of the sugents and pupils were present. After a solemn and affecting love feast, our venerable presiding elder, father Hemphil!; commenced a most affectionate and moving address. He told them, "that he had, in former years, nursed some of them on his knee; that "he knew their fathers and mothers had sent praying for them, that God would save the souls of their children." He then invited them to the altar, when a young student arose and came forward cry-ing for mercy; he was followed by eight others,

this country; otherwise, the time is not far distant, and the work received a new impulse, upward of forwhen the slaves of the South will liberate themselves, ty approaching the altar at a time. So passed the the consequences of which will be awful in the extreme.

G.

Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 18.

G.

Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 18.

G.

Harrisburg, and brother Miller, from Carlisle circuit, we began again, and found the Lord was with us still. Last Saturday night we had a profitable watch night; after the close of the services several mourn ers came forward, and the meeting was continued until two o'clock on New Year's day morning. Last night brother Thornton preached, and mourners came forward again. We have every sign of the good work going forward.

girls. We hope our dear friends will rememb in their daily prayers, while in the midst of all we would cry "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy would cry "Not unto us, not unto us, out unto us, out unto us, not unto us, out unt

Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 2, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1837.

SLURRED MUSIC. In one of Mr. Wesley's letters to Mr. Thomas Rankin.

"They sing all over Cornwall, a tune so full of repetitions and fourishes, that it can scarce be sung with devo-

Praise ye ,'he Lord, ye blessed ones.' Away with it. Let it be heard no more." And yet, a great proportion of the tunes used by the

Methodists in Mr. Westey's day, are of this character .-Many of them he himself procured to be written; probably giving no directions as to style; and as slurred music was the taste of the times, he a dopted them, perhaps not without some misgivings as to their suitableness, but with long as they are able, therefore, to perform that labor, it would be going contrary to the wishes of the Gentleman between the conviction that it was the best be could do. We think this may be fairly inferred from the quotation above given. Many of the English Methodists, if we have been rightly informed, still cling to these tunes with great te- count to settle with the tribunal of Heaven, which is ev- If this is thy Freedom, Columbia! then nacity. And yet the most of them have hardly a quality that entitles them to so much favor, if we except in some

cases, their metrical adaptation. Simplicity should characterize all church music. The house of God is not the place for flourishes, repetitions, bleased to elect three. Being absent, of course I could slurs, trills and graces. When men attempt to praise God, it should be with a devotional heart, and with sin ple, return, I find the exigency, without the expectation of unaffected music. But how can this be, when the music which the election of a third new bishop never would is of such a character, as to require, in its performance, the utmost attention of the singers? If the attention then be going contrary to the expressed wishes of the wholly occupied with the mere exercise of singing the notes, what room is there for devotional feelings, or for contemplating the sentiment of the hymn sung? Or, how can music difficult of performance, be generally learned, so as to be sung by a congregation? Almost all slurred music is difficult of performance, and is therefore unsuited for devotional purposes. Beside, singing ought and by God's blessing upon the health of the bishops unsuited for devotional purposes. Beside, singing ought which may be richly bestow,) will be performed for to be performed in such a manner, as that the words sung may be plainly understood. This is a thing almost impos sible to do, with tunes abounding with slurs.

It ought to be a source of satisfaction to all lovers of sa ered song, that fuging and slurring are in a great measur one away with, and that a hetter taste is fast prevailing taste not only in accordance with common sense, and ongenial with the purest devotional exercises of the heart, but agreeable, as is generally supposed, with the

A BURNING DISORAUS. A gentleman writing to editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, from the camp at Volusia in Florida, just previous to the late nsuccessful expedition of Gen. Jessup in pursuit of the eminoles, says—
"As an inducement to them, [the friendly Indiana]

well as the soldiers, Gen. Jessup has offered a reward Five Thousand Dollars for Oscola, DEAD OR ALIVE! And to the shame of the public presses, though this fact has been before them a whole month, and copied in-

We venture to say there is not a man who admits the lawfulness of any war whatever, who will not also avow that the most powerful and manly feelings of his breast fidence, and with an earnest prayer for the prosperity and unity of the Church, I remain, as ever, your affectionate brother and fellow laborer in the kingdom whose freeborn wife has been torn from him as a slave, and who is fighting himself for the most inestimable privileges of mankind, after successively foiling the efforts of five of our generals, with three times his numbers, is outlawed, and a price set on his head, to purchase treachers and instigate assassination. Shame on our nation !

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Tillage land of the South-Dram-drinking-Frequen Assassinations-The Creek Nation-Shocking Bar barity-Wrongs of the Indians.

MOBILE, Ala. Dec. 31, 1836. BR. Brown-In passing through the States of Sout round. In reference to this the pious company of students in the college established a Saturday night Carolina and Georgia, I was quite surprised to find so much prayer meeting among themselves, with this special forest, and so little truly cleared land. In travelling the object in view. We had accordingly determined on whole length of the Charleston and Hamburg railroad, protracted meeting to commence on Christmas day, which is 136 miles in length, and which passes through the State in a southwesterly direction, I did not see, as I New Year's day. But the sequel will show we were judge, 100 acres of cleared land. I passed many places where the owners had raised crops, but still the land i far from being cleared. The manner in which land is prepared for crops, both in S. Carolina and Georgia, is as follows. The brush and small trees are cut off. The larprominent students in the college were under the ger trees are girdled and left standing. The whole i most powerful awakenings—insomuch that, on the then burned over, and is ready to receive the seed. So next day, they had private interviews with lethren the fields at the South, for the most part, are literally forests, though the trees are dead. I have seen many where the trees were so thick, that a man could be seen but a short distance. I have been informed that the degree of shade, furnished by such a number of dry trees, is better for the land, than to have it fully cleared; serving as i does, to protect it partially from the burning sun of sum

The state of morals, is far behind New England, in ma ny points. Spirit drinking is carried to a great extent .-A person from the comparatively temperate land of the Pilgrims, is astonished to see with how little shame, mer them to Carlisle in prayer and faith, and were now of every age, from the youth of 15, to the veteran of 80, take their numerous drams. He is still more surprised to see what a perfect levelling system, the rum system is There you see the gentleman planter, or merchant, wh is worth his hundreds of thousands, on a perfect par with which, with eleven females, made twenty that night; is worth his hundreds of thousands, on a perfect par with several found peace with God. After the close of the veriest cut-throat vagabonds in all the country! And ur meeting in the church, the students went again to this brings to mind another thing, at which a traveller the college, and kept up the prayer meeting among themselves till two o'clock in the morning.

from the land of steady habits is surprised, viz:—the abundance of Bowie knives, Spanish dirks, and pistols, The work went prosperously forward every night; with which he meets in his travels; the perfect coolabout thirty surrounding the altar every meeting. On
ness with which they talk of using them; and the little Saturday afternoon and night, the pupils of gram-stir such conduct makes. During my short sojourn in mar school and students of college held one continu-the States of Georgia and Alabama. I have heard of some the States of Georgia and Alabama, I have heard of some ed prayer meeting in the walls of the college, and half-dozen butcheries, which have taken place here. Yet old Dickinson! God is in the midst of her, she shall it is very seldom that a man is hung for such a thing. "It not be moved; God shall help her, and that right ear- was in a quarrel," say they, and that seems to justify it. Hallelujah! It was delightful to see the zeal of "Should a man take an insult every day?" said a lad of our brethren of the town in laboring so heartily with 15 or 16, whom I met in the stage, and to whom I spoke the faculty of the college—all drawing sweetly in the in disapprobation of his carrying a pistol, which he show-fear. Therefore, let every abolitionist be up and doing, and strive with all his might, by every fair and fire." On Saturday night the Lord sent us my old I. "That is the best way," replied he, "but men do not

not go armed; that is, the religious part. And the persons who get killed, are generally such as can be spared and not missed. The religious part of the community detection of which some of our agents spoke last year.

The people who came out to hear, after having learned the limited resources of this Society, and its present want

800 of the warriors are now in Florida, fighting the Semi- a half men. uals and families as they could meet with them. I passed ciety the present Conference year. the place where, in July last, they attacked three stages, killing most of the passengers, some of the horses, and burned all the stages. The bones of the horses strew the of the persons who perished on this occasion, were never bitter taunts, and biting sarcasms of European nations? head, and another at the loot of their graves, with a small pile of bushes, are all the monuments which mark the spot where their bodies lie. Many of the Indians were Tell us not of its freedom,—we start at the name; worth large sums of money. Some of them owned a large We hear it, -but hear it to think of her sha number of slaves. As to the treatment of the Indians, I This the region where knowledge "in beauty walks forth." heard but one opinion. All agreed they had sufficient cause for war. The robberies, thefts, and plunders committed upon them by the whites, are innumerable. It seems also to be the prevailing opinion, that the only way 'Tis the home of the Slave :- his home? no it's far chains-pledges and perjuries. This nation has an acery day gathering blackness. Yours. H.

it contains nothing particularly interesting, yet it is a gratification of the curiosity of those who love his memory, to see a letter written by his own hand. It was written when he was in his 87th year, and only one year before he died. Although nearly 50 years old, the letter is in a good state of preservation. It has the appearance of being written with a trembling hand, resembling very much the fac similes given in Dr. Clarke's Memoirs of the Wesley Family, and is quite difficult to read. It is as In Shelburne, Nova Scotia,"

> St. Just. Cornwall,) Aug. 20, 1789.

MY DEAR BROTHER-You give me a comfortable ac count of the Death of good Sister Bell. How many proofs have we, that right precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his Saints. Many are the troubles which twelve persons have been converted to God. The confall upon truly good men in the course of their lives. But these almost constantly conclude, before Life concludes; so that their end is Peace. When the town of Shelburne was so rapidly increas-

ing, I was almost afraid they were making too much haste. Souls. According to app. Do half of the Inhabitants which you had at first, continue to this day? It was said there were upward of four thousand: Are there five and twenty hundred now? Is the Soil capable of being improved in any good degree? And what has become of the little Society which was

has increased. Peace be with your Spirit. I am

Your Affectionate Brother,

enterprise, the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Free Will Baptists, are at present hear tily engaged. By the two denominations first named, stupendous efforts are making to send the gospel to the heathen. The Baptists are doing a great work in South- the recent formation of a Society with the above appellaern Asia. The Free Will Baptists have made a good beginning. They find it hard work at first, but it will soon Toronto. The Chair was taken by Capt. R. G. Dunlop, be easier. The Methodists have commenced in South of the Royal Navy, and member of Parliament for the America, and in N. W. America. May Heaven smile county of Huron. Some of the Speakers were colored upon, and bless all.

MAMMON.-Harris' work on Covetousness, with this subscription was made, in aid of its objects. title, we are pleased to learn by the Christian Watchman. that ten editions of it have already been sold in England, of 1000 copies each. The publishers in this city, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, have disposed of their first edition of 1500 copies, and are printing the second.

Most Melancholk,—"We saw," says the Dedham Patriot of Thursday, 29th ult., "a small boy in Roxbury, the other day, on his way to the Institution in Boston, who was totally blind. His case was singularly distress-

thy. But may it not be true, that many who possess the The above, which has been "going the rounds," we Bible do not read it? How much better off are such than do not believe to be true. There is some mistake about those who do not have it? Cannot some efforts be made it. We do not believe that any person ever strained himby the way of periodicals, or societies, to induce among self by coughing, as to actually start his eyes from their Christians at least, not only a systematic perusal, but a sockets, so that they hung down on his cheeks! Will the thorough study of the Bible? How weak and inefficient editor of the Dedham Patriot, please inform us, who the are those professors of religion, who neglect its sacred physician is who attempted to restore them, but unfortupages. They are not useful in the church of Christ, and never can be, till in this respect, their habits are reformed.

The following letter addressed by Rev. H. Moulton, Br. Stevens of this city, has been put into our hands by the latter for publication. We have an evidence in the statement made by Br. Moulton, of what can be accomplished by devotion to the object, in any cause.

From the experience we have had in collecting money of Br. Moulton. The compliment is a just and deserved was prevented joining by her father! one; and it affords us pleasure to see in so unreservedly

East Granville, Jan. 10. appointments, but those I have visited, and to whom I exertions.

honorable means, to do away the evil of slavery from | colleague and fellow laborer, brother T. Thornton, | do it in this country." He then told me he had seen two | have lectured, have done well, considering their circumor three men killed with dirks and knives, in the place stances. The churches in this region are mostly small, were he lived. What a school for youth! Let me not and somewhat embarrassed in their temporal concerns. I be misunderstood. The better part of the community do found some of that prejudice existing against this Society

plore this state of things. Fighting of every description of money to prosecute its plans, generally came forward, is much more frequent in this country than at the North. and opened not only their hearts, but their purses, and The late difficulty with the Indians, gave most of the nobly responded to the call. The ladies enlisted also in men in this region, an opportunity to indulge this love of this work cheerfully; and I hope they will never be nefight, much more than they desired; and even now, it is glected in such a God-like enterprise as this. I presume far from being closed. A draft for the Florida service is that more than half collected by me, was given by the lanow being made both in this State and Georgia. Every dies. In one small society, after a short address, the laman who can, gets rid of going.

On leaving Columbus for this State, I passed through the heart of what was the Creek Nation. It is 70 miles some instances, in relation to the benevolence of the lathrough it. The nation is now much scattered. About dies in America, that "one woman is equal to seven and

noles. Some 5000 or 6000 remain on their former lands, The preachers appeared to take a deep interest in this and 14,000 or 15,000 have gone to the West. At the cause, and did much toward increasing the contributions. commencement of the last season, the nation was divided; I think that if all the societies in the Conference do as some were for declaring war upon the whites, and some well as they have done on my appointment, according to were for peace. Those in favor of war, commenced, and their strength and ability, 3000 dollars at least, will be committed some shocking barbarities, butchering individ- poured into the Treasury of the Missionary Education Se-

Yours affectionately,

We have received from a friend in England, the Leicesground, as also do the mail bags, and pieces of letters. 1 tershire Mercury, of Nov. 19th. We extract from it the saw also the tree to which they tied one of the passen- following stanzas. How much longer will this country, gers whom they took, and burned him alive! The bodies with all its national pride, be able to bear up under the AMERICA

the conviction that it was the best he could do. We think this may be fairly inferred from the quotation above giv
This is worthy a nation characterized by charters and "Tis the land where he walks 'mid the jeers of the 'brave," In sorrowing silence to rest in the grave May Tyranny forge thee thy fetters again; If this is thy knowledge, may ignorance pour, Its blessings around thee, to garnish thy shore!

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. WESLEY.

A gentleman who formerly resided at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, put into our hands a few days since, a letter of the Rev. John Wesley, in his own hand writing. Although

Sweet Liberty's home,—the land of the free.

T. W. Leicester, Nov. 16, 1836.

REVIVALS.

IPSWICH, MASS.

Our God is merciful and gracious. BR. BROWN-It is doubtless cheering to all the real followers of our blessed Saviour, to hear that his work is reviving in any part of the world. It rejoices my heart very much, to be able to inform you that the Lord is note follows. The superscription is "To Mr. Robert Barry, favoring us with a shower of grace in this town. And we are prepared to subscribe to the sentiment, that "right means, rightly used," will, as a general thing, prove

We have just closed a series of meetings, which were attended with special good to the church of Christ. A number of backsliders have been reclaimed, and at least, versions are sound and Scriptural. The good Spirit is still among the people, in his awakening and converting power.

The Lord's people at present are very well united in the great work, and as a general thing, deeply engaged for souls. According to appearances, the work must spread E. M. BERDE. Ipswich, Jan. 18.

MIDDLETOWN, CON.

DEAR BROTHER-The Lord is graciously visiting this formed in Negro town? I hope our Brethren have con- Station, by his awakening and redeeming Spirit. From 12 to 15 individuals have recently professed to experience tinued to visit it, and not suffered it to melt away.

It is just in good time, that you remind me of calling religion. We hold meetings every night, and for two upon your Relations in Portsmouth. It is in the latter weeks they have increased in power and interest. Much end of September that I am accustomed to visit Ports- desire is felt to know the blessing of sanctification. Prayer mouth, now a truly comfortable place. Ever since we is offered by many without ceasing, to Him who is able built the Preaching house in the town, the work of God to save, for all the fulness of the blessing of the gospel.

Yours, &c. Middletown, Jan. 19.

We have understood that there is a powerful revi-THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.—In this val of religion at Mansfield, in this State. Thirty or for-

> UPPER CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .- The last number of the Christian Guardian gives an account of persons. At the close of the meeting, 106 persons gave in their names as members of the Society, and a liberal

We exhort ministers and members of the church, to interest themselves in the circulation of this unsurpassed production.

Beream Guide.—We have received the first number of a small quarte, published at Beekmantown, N. Y., with the above title. The object of its publication is, to beget among those who have the Bible a greater attention to its momentous truths. Great efforts have been made to circulate the Bible, and are still making. This is praiseworthy. But may it not be true, that many who possess the

nately severed the cords by which they were held in their sockets, so that they both dropped out? Also, if the lad is now at the Institution in this city?

To SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS .- Rev. Mr. Davidson, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Ky. states that a young lady, member of his church, and teacher in the Sabbath School, has been instrumental in the conversion of thirty young ladies, during the time she for benevolent purposes, we can cheerfully add our testi- has been engaged as a teacher. Twenty-eight of these mony, in relation to the willingness of the ladies, to that have joined the church, one died happy, and the other What a source of unmingled satisfaction to that teacher.

must the sweet reflection be, that she has been thus instrumental in the cause of Christ. And may not other DEAR BR. STEVENS-I enclose \$50, which I forward teachers take courage from this, to continue faithfully to to you for the benefit of the Missionary Education Socie- make efforts for the salvation of these over whom they are ty. I will soon forward you \$50 or \$60 more, and with placed? Expect that God will succeed and bless your lait an account of what the people have done for this Society on my appointment. I conclude, if the collectors are the case. But do not be discouraged, if you do not see the faithful, there will be forthcoming at least by the next immediate fruit of your exertions. God will not auffer Annual Conference, together with what I have already on you to labor for him in vain. If time does not, eternity hand, two hundred dollars. I have not yet visited all the will, unfold the result and the reward of your benevolent

Whereas, complaint hath be of the justices of the peace fo liam D. Cobb, of Jones county longing to him, named BEN, name of Ben Fox; and Right name of Ben For, and Rica selves from their said master about in the counties of Len acts of felony. These are, in command the said slaves fort selves and turn home to their hereby also require the sheriff make diligent search and pur tioned slaves, and them havir secure so that they may be cor or otherwise discharged as the sheriff is hereby empowered to such power of his county as h prehension of said slaves. An of an act of the Assembly of vants and slaves, intimate and do not surrender themselves master immediately after the p that any person may kill a such means as he or they this or impeachment of any crime without incurring any penalty Given under our hands and a 1836. B. C

JANUARY 25, 1837.

The following advertisemen

(N C.) Spectator, of Dec. 2, 1

HAIL COLU

STATE OF

Two Hundred Dollars Rea subscriber, about three years named Ben, commonly known He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inche low complexion, and had but negro, by the name of Rigdon of this month. He is stout of this month. He is stout is with large lips.

I will give the reward of or of the above negroes, to be din the jail of Lenoir or Jones e them, so that I can see them.

others, are cautioned against he rying them away under the pe November 12, 1836.

TT The Western Christian "Our subscription list is sw in a storm. One enterprising scribers this week." We cannot say this of the

agents have done well, for wi please accept our thanks. W. CONTRIBUTIONS TO TH

The subscriber has great the receipt of the following s missionary family about to en Oregon Mission :-Collection at Bennett St. Chu

bath evening, Jan. 15, (mem our several societies,) Collection at Malden. at Lynn Common

at Lynn Wood End. at Lynn South Stre at Saugus. Donation by Mr. T. P., Sen.,

by Mr. C. R., by Mr. W. H., by a friend,

from ladies in Bosto Total amount

A box of seeds, of about 50 ki Various articles of bed clothin parel, from Saugus, amount In addition to the above, vaand wearing apparel were Lynn, amount not estimated.

Boston, Jan. 21.

. The \$90.30 is the remainder since for the benefit of the Orego then raised was as follows :-Collected for the Flat Head I

Forwarded in books, clothing, & Leaving the balance above

These statistics carry with The zeal which characterizes missions, speaks for itself. C work, and the Lord is on their It cannot escape the notice are indebted to the efforts of lent exertions. In every goo only cheerful and zealous, bu to us, a pleasant reflection, the

HISTORY OF CHINA .- TI scription of China and its Inha Esq. F. R. S. In two vols.

The publication of these v tion to the department of ger the result of a twenty years and gives "an account of th cial, political and religious in natural productions, the arts, of China." It cannot fail to of Oriental History.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE. Monday, Jan the surplus revenue of the Ui dered to a third reading. House. Mr. Sargent of F instruct the Committee on the forthwith, a bill for the distrib to be received by Massachuse and districts of the Commons lation; which was adopted.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan the surplus revenue, passed t House. On motion of M ordered, that the Committee tions be directed to inquire i extending the charity of the S receive a certain number of ing - in number, from each to pay, for a much less price or at the expense of the State SENATE. Wednesday, J. the surplus revenue of the U

House. The Committee tions were instructed to inqui ding by law that the salaries Lunatic Hospital shall be pai stend of being a charge upon who came out to hear, after having learned sources of this Society, and its present want rosecute its plans, generally came forward, ot only their hearts, but their purses, and led to the call. The ladies enlisted also in erfully; and I hope they will never be neh a God-like enterprise as this. I presume n half collected by me, was given by the lasmall society, after a short address, the lame \$16, and the gentlemen only three or see, that Dr. Clarke's saying holds good in s, in relation to the benevolence of the laica, that "one woman is equal to seven and

hers appeared to take a deep interest in this d much toward increasing the contributions. if all the societies in the Conference do as have done on my appointment, according to h and ability, 3000 dollars at least, will be he Treasury of the Missionary Education Sosent Conference year.

HORACE MOULTON. fectionately,

received from a friend in England, the Leicescury, of Nov. 19th. We extract from it the nzas. How much longer will this country, national pride, be able to bear up under the and biting sarcasms of European nations?

AMERICA. 's home,-the land of the Free, s wait in fetters their master's decree? f its freedom,—we start at the name; -but hear it to think of her shame. on where knowledge " in beauty walks forth,"

her subjects, the gaze of the earth? oh no! for around her fair head, like arm of oppression is spread. e of the Slave :- his home? no it's far

ny's curse, and the horrors of war! where he walks 'mid the jeers of the 'brave,' silence to rest in the grave! Freedom, Columbia! then y forge thee thy fetters again; knowledge, may ignorance pour, around thee, to garnish thy shore !

of the West! the day will appear ty's banner will float o'er thy bier! a then-in her glory will be ty's home,-the land of the free. T. W. Nov. 16, 1836.

REVIVALS. IPSWICH, MASS.

Our God is merciful and gracious.

wn-It is doubtless cheering to all the read our blessed Saviour, to hear that his work is any part of the world. It rejoices my heart to be able to inform you that the Lord is now with a shower of grace in this town. And we d to subscribe to the sentiment, that " right tily used," will, as a general thing, prove

just closed a series of meetings, which were ith special good to the church of Christ. A backsliders have been reclaimed, and at least, sons have been converted to God. The consound and Scriptural. The good Spirit is still eople, in his awakening and converting power. people at present are very well united in the and as a general thing, deeply engaged for ording to appearances, the work must spread So may it be. Jan. 18.

MIDDLETOWN, CON. NOTHER-The Lord is graciously visiting this his awakening and redeeming Spirit. From viduals have recently professed to experience We hold meetings every night, and for two have increased in power and interest. Much to know the blessing of sanctification. Prayer many without ceasing, to Him who is able all the fulness of the blessing of the gospel. Yours, &c. wn, Jan. 19. C. K. TRUE.

have understood that there is a powerful revion at Mansfield, in this State. Thirty or forhave found peace in believing.

CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .- The of the Christian Guardian gives an account of formation of a Society with the above appella-Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in the city of The Chair was taken by Capt. R. G. Dunlop. al Navy, and member of Parliament for the Juron. Some of the Speakers were colored at the close of the meeting, 106 persons gave mes as members of the Society, and a liberal was made, in aid of its objects.

Thursday, 29th ult., " a small boy in Roxbury, lay, on his way to the Institution in Boston, tally blind. His case was singularly distressr ago, he was a bright, playful lad, with sharp, ; he took the whooping cough at school, and aught a violent cold, which brought on a cough erious character. He strained himself so much erious character. He strained himself so much nig that his eyes actually started from their d hung down on his cheeks! The physician led him, in attempting to restore them to their fortunately severed the cords by which they in the sockets, and they both dropped out!—re now scaled in eternal night, and the unforwill be compelled to grope his way through it even the hope of relief to cheer him.

ve, which has been "going the rounds," wo eve to be true. There is some mistake about not believe that any person ever strained himighing, as to actually start his eyes from their that they hung down on his cheeks! Will the ne Dedham Patriot, please inform us, who the s who attempted to restore them, but unfortuered the cords by which they were held in ts, so that they both dropped out? Also, if the at the Institution in this city?

BATH SCHOOL TEACHERS .- Rev. Mr. David. of a Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Ky., a young lady, member of his church, and a the Sabbath School, has been instrumental in sion of thirty young ladies, during the time she ngaged as a teacher. Twenty-eight of these I the church, one died happy, and the other ted joining by her father!

ource of unmingled satisfaction to that teacher, west reflection be, that she has been thus inin the cause of Christ. And may not other ke courage from this, to continue faithfully to s for the salvation of these over whom they are Expect that God will succeed and bless your laconstantly, and with faith, that this may be But do not be discouraged, if you do not see the fruit of your exertions. God will not suffer r for him in vain. If time does not, eternity the result and the reward of your benevolent

JANUARY 25, 1837.

HAIL COLUMBIA!

(N C.) Spectator, of Dec. 2, 1836.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

Lenoir County. S Whereas, complaint hath been made that by to will of the justices of the peace for the said county, by William D. Cobb, of Jones county, that two negro slaves belonging to him, named BEN, commonly known by the name of Ben Fox, and RIGDON, hath absented themname of Ben Fox, and RIGDON, hath absented them. name of Ben Fox, and Rigbon, hath absented themselves from their said master's service and are lurking about in the counties of Lenoir and Jones, committing acts of felony. These are, in the name of the State, to command the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves and turn home to their said master. And we do hereby also require the sheriff of said county of Lenoir, to selves and turn home to their said master. And we do hereby also require the sheriff of said county of Lenoir, to which 34,719 are for the amendment, and 11,754 are make diligent search and pursuit after the above mentioned slaves, and them having found, to apprehend and socure so that they may be conveyed to their said master, or otherwise discharged as the law directs. And the said sheriff is hereby empowered to raise and take with him such power of his county as he shall think fit for the apprehension of said slaves. And we do hereby, by virtue of an act of the Assembly of this State, concerning servants and slaves, intimate and declare, if the said slaves do not surrender themselves and return home to their master immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy said slaves, by such means as he or they think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, or or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, or without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 12th November,

B. COLEMAN, J. P. [Seal.] JAS. JONES, J. P. [Seal.]

subscriber, about three years ago, a certain negro man named Ben, commonly known by the name of Ben Fox.

The is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, chunkey made, yellow complexion, and had but one eye. Also, one other this year than ever I have done.

Enclosed is 10 dollars.

Yours \$\frac{1}{2} \text{Course}\$ negro, by the name of Rigdon, who ran away on the Sth of this month. He is stout made, tall, and very black,

I will give the reward of one hundred dollars for each I will give the reward of one numbered to detail to each of the above negroes, to be delivered to me, or confined in the jail of Lenoir or Jones county, or for the killing of them, so that I can see them. Masters of vessels and all others, are cautioned against harboring, employing, or carrying them away under the penalty of the law.

W. D. Cobs.

November 12, 1836.

We cannot say this of the Herald yet, although our agents have done well, for which they deserve and will please accept our thanks. We hope their efforts will con-

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OREGON MISSION.

The subscriber has great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following sums, for the benefit of the missionary family about to embark from this port for the

Collection at Bennett St. Church, Boston, Sab-

th evening, Jan. 15, (members present from		
r several societies,)	\$96	95
ection at Malden,	11	00
4 at Lynn Common,	52	00
at Lynn Wood End,	7	04
at Lynn South Street,	11	9
" at Saugus,	26	50
ation by Mr. T. P., Sen.,		00
by Mr. C. R.,	2	00
	1	00
by a friend,		56
from ladies in Boston, by Miss Catha-		
1	ection at Malden, at Lynn Common, at Lynn Wood End, at Lynn South Street, at Saugus, ation by Mr. T. P., Sen., by Mr. W. H., by a friend,	ection at Malden, " at Lynn Common, " at Lynn Wood End, " at Lynn South Street, " at Saugus, ation by Mr. T. P., Sen., " by Mr. C. R., " by Mr. W. H., " by a friend,

Total amount in cash,
A box of seeds, of about 50 kinds, from Mr. Bossom of North Market street, worth Various articles of bed clothing and wearing apparel, from Saugus, amounting to

In addition to the above, various articles of bed clothing and wearing apparel were contributed in Boston and

Lynn, amount not estimated. D. S. KING.

Boston, Jan. 21.

rine Patten,

then raised was as follows :-Collected for the Flat Head Indian Mission, by a

Donation in goods, value in books,

8317 72 Forwarded in books, clothing, &c., previous to this Leaving the balance above acknowledged.

These statistics carry with them their own comment The zeal which characterizes the efforts of the friends of our readers.

the result of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives "an account of the manners, customs, the social, political and religious institutions, together with the
natural productions, the arts, manufactures and commerce
of China." It cannot fail to interest and inform the lover
of Oriental History.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 16 .- The bill concerning the surplus revenue of the United States, was read and or-

to be received by Massachusetts, among the cities, towns, lation; which was adopted.

the surplus revenue, passed to be engrossed.

House. On metion of Mr. Porter of Waltham, it was ordered, that the Committee on Public Charitable Institu-tions be directed to inquire into the expediency of so far extending the charity of the State Lunatic Hospital, as to receive a certain number of poor applicants, not exceeding - in number, from each county, who are not able to pay, for a much less price than they are now received, or at the expense of the State. Sent up for concurrence. SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 18 .- The bill concerning

t'ie surplus revenue of the United States, passed to be enflouse. The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions were instructed to inquire into expediency of providing by law that the salaries of the officers of the State Lunatic Hospital shall be paid by the Commonwealth, in-

stend of being a charge upon the patients.

SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 19 .- Ordered that the Com-The following advertisements are from the Newbern mittee on Education inquire into the expediency of increasing the qualifications of the Teachers of Commo Schools. Also, to consider the expediency of producing a greater equality in the amount of money to be raised by the towns for the support of schools.

House. The city of Lowell petitioned for a jail in that place.

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 20 .- Nothing of interest.

BR. BROWN-Although I have not done as much for the Herald the past year as I ought to have done, or as much as I might have done, yet I have not been altogeth er idle; for in looking over my book, I find I have sen you eleven names since the commencement of the year Two Hundred Dollars Reward .- Ran away from the New if. 150 preachers were to send you that number, the

Brookfield, N. H., Dec. 22. BR. BROWN-I esteem it a great pleasure to have the privilege of acting as agent for your valuable paper, which has of late increa ed in interest, and stands high in the es timation of its readers on this Circuit. I have procure four new subscribers, to commence with the New Year the names of which I give below.

Yours, respectfully, H. NUTTER.

BR. BROWN-I have read with intense interest the "Our subscription list is swelling again, like the waves in a storm. One enterprising agent sends us 72 new subscribers this week."

soul-stirring and enlivening principles of the Herald, tor three years, and am prepared to say that it is a very efficient means for the preservation of piety for experiments. cient means for the preservation of piety, for exposing the man of sin, and for the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan.

> My aid, though feeble, you have had, and still shall have, most cordially. Accept the following four new ubscribers, as a New Year's Present. I hope to get OTIS G. SMITH. more for you soon. Meredith Bridge, N. H., Dec. 25.

DEAR BROTHER-I send you below the names of eight persons, as new subscribers for Zion's Herald. I also enclose you 15 dollars. I hope soon to be able to send you the names of more new ones. GEO. MAY.

Yours, S. Glastenbury, Conn., Dec. 27.

Cambridgeport, Vt., Dec. 27. DEAR BROTHER-By a little exertion, I have obtain ed three subscribers for Zion's Herald. I will try to get Respectfully yours,

SABBATH SCHOOL HARP .- The Sabbath School Harp being a selection of Tunes and Hymns, adapted to the wants of Sabbath Schools, Families and Social Meetings. *90 30 By Lowell Mason.

The music in this collection is simple and melodious \$304 21 yet chaste. "It may," as stated in the preface, "be easily learned, sung, and remembered by children." The \$3 00 hymns are selected with nice discrimination, being adapted to the capacities of children; yet at the same time free 40 00 from those puerile expressions, which characterise many of the hymns written for children. We recommend it to the attention of Sabbath School Superintendents and

EXERCISES FOR PRIVATE DEVOTIONS, by the auth of Pious Thoughts and Reflections in Retirement. This little manual of Christian exercises was written by an exsince for the benefit of the Oregon Mission. The whole amount of years, been deprived by ill-health of that active method of doing goo! which she has ardently desired. She has, therefore, written a number of books of an excellent mor-\$259 72 al tendency, free from any sectarian bias, and calculated 50 00 for Sabbath Schools as well as for devotional reading, 8 00 hoping thereby to be useful, in an unobtrusive and med-- est way.

> The Georgia Conference raised last year for missionary \$227 42 purposes the sum of \$3,875.

> > The following article contains information, which we have no doubt will be interesting and useful to many of

missions, speaks for itself. Christians are awake and at MONEY-THE POUND STERLING-EXCHANGE. work, and the Lord is on their side.

The real value of the pound sterling, is, perhaps, not generally understood. It was fixed by Congress in 1792, for revenue purposes, at \$4.44, and in 1833 at \$4.80. No certain mode, however, of ascertaining the true par value, existed prior to the new mint regulation of May, 1834 by the laws passed in that month, a British sovereign (apound sterling) of full weight, is declared to be equal to \$4.87 1-2 of the American gold coins.

The exchange is said to be against a country when, in its trade with another, it exports less than it imports. In

HISTORY OF CHINA.—The Chinese: a general description of China and its Inhabitants. By John F. Davis, Esq. F. R. S. In two vols. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1836.

The publication of these volumes is an important addition to the department of general History. The work is the result of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an account of a twenty years' residence in that empire, and gives it an it imports. In its trade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports the accountry when, it is trade with another, it exports less than it imports. In its rade with another, it exports the accountry when it is trade with another, it exports the accountry when it is said to be against to country when it is such case, more than the description of the exported to make up the deficiency. When it is said to be against to country when it is such case, a

arises from the circumstance of the pound sterling being rated at \$4.46 instead of its true value. Soven per cent. (about the present rate of exchange) added to this makes \$4.75 and a fraction. So that a merchant in New York, the surplus revenue of the United States, was read and ordered to a third reading.

House. Mr. Sargent of Boston, submitted an order to instruct the Committee'on the Surplus Revenue to report forthwith a hill for the district the Committee on the Surplus Revenue to report to forthwith a hill for the district the Committee on the Surplus Revenue to report to the Surplus Revenue to the Surplus Revenue to report to the Surplus Revenue to the S forthwith, a bill for the distribution of that portion thereof, cash in New York. If merchants and brokers would cease to reckon the pound sterling at this under value, the mass of mer would be less likely to be deceived. As it and districts of the Commonwealth, on the basis of popusis, exchange on England, is really at par when quoted a SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The bill concerning to \$4.44, making but a small fraction over \$4.87 1-2, the true value of the pound sterling. When exchange on England is quoted at less than that per cent., it is below par, indicating that the debts due by England to this

> In our desire to make this matter plain, we have been more prolix than we intended. It should be understood by all reading men.
>
> The general circulation of Great Britain, is stated to be

nearly as follows: £20,000,000, of Sovereigns.

£10,000,000, of silver. £19,000,000, of Bank of England notes. £11,000,000, Joint stock and private Bank notes.

The smallest Bank note is £5, and silver is not a tende

beyond forty shillings.

The rate of interest is 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. Bankers acceptances, nothing under 5 per cent.

ZION'S HERALD.

CONGRESS.

House. The Tariff Bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

House .- Mr. Allen's Resolution for the appointment

ed; Yeas 165, Nays 9.

Nays 82.

three children; Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, and Miss M. J. hree children; Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, and Miss M. J.
Smith—seven in all.

Pure Water.—A committee has been appointed to proving into the expedience of officing for sale the public.

Exercises to commence at half past 6 o'clock; after which the usual collection will be taken up to aid the found of the Society.

PURE WATER.—A committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of offering for sale the public funds of the Society.

D. S. KING,
T. PATTEN, JR.
J. TRUE,
A. B. SNOW,

Committee of
Arrangements.

LETTER TO REV. O. SCOTT .- We have some suspicions that " I. Davis," the signature of a letter addressed to O. Scott, and designed for publication in the Herald, is a fictitious signature. If the writer of that letter will send us his proper name, with the place of his residence, it shall appear.

Abolition of the Slave Trade in Portugal to the Corresponding Secretary.

The Evening Transcript of this city, copies from a Lon--The Evening Transcript of this city, copies from a London paper the gratifying intelligence that the Portuguese Ministry had presented to the Queen a decree for the ab-

General Intelligence.

Expedition to Liberia.—Thirty-five colored emigrants sailed for Liberia on the 30th ult. from Nortolk, in the brig Rondout, Capt. Howland. Forty others, principally of one connection, with a large quantity of goods, were left behind, owing to the vessel chartered for the purpose proving not large enough both for their accommodation and the transportation of their property. Dr. D. F. Bacon, a young talented physician, from Connecticut, and Dr. W. H. Taylor, a colored medical student from Washington City, went out in the Rondout.

Contact Fire at St. Liber N. B. Br. the Festers.

ington City, went out in the Rondout.

Great Fire at St. John, N. B—By the Eastern Mail, we received a slip from the Bangor Whig and counter, dated evening of the 15th inst., giving information that on the night of the 15th inst. a fire broke out at St. John, N. B., which destroyed one hundred and fifty buildings, on S. Market, Water and Prince William streets. Loss estimated at two millions of dollars! A large quantity of goods were burnt, including 1500 bbls, flour. The Atna Insurance office, Hartford, have lost about \$60,000.—Daily Adv.

In this city, Mr. Levi Cooley, Jr. to Miss Elizabeth A Lane; Mr. Rufus S. Bennett, to Miss Lydia A. Spina; Mr. Me ses Whitton, of Hingham, to Miss Sophia Parker; Mr Geo. W. Hackett, to Miss Elizabeth Shannon; Mr. Thos. Oakes, to Miss Ellen M. Tufts; Mr. Richard Flagg, to Miss Satrah Ann Barry.

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. Louise D. State of the St. Ann Barry.

Intemperance.-On Saturday last, the well known Improvisator, John C. Mossie, attended at the Police Office, and solicited Justice Hopson to commit him to Bridewell. The novelty of the request created very evident surprise in the mind of the magistrate, on perceiving which, Mr. Mossie took from his pocket two shillings, which he stated was all the money he had in the world, and which he was was all the money he had in the world, and which he was perfectly willing to give the Justice, if he would only commit him to prison, whither, he said he wanted to go, that he might be enabled to keep sober, which, he further stated, he knew he could not do if he was at large. The result of further inquiries went to show that Mr. Mossie had of late been intoxicated almost perpetually, and had been frequently locked up for being intoxicated, and had been frequently locked up for being i and now sought a committal to prison, as the only means by which he could possibly keep sober. Justice Hopson refused to comply with Mr. Mossie's request, but directed him to be detained for the present.—N. York Transcript

Twenty-two days later from England .- The packet ship Susquehannah, of Philadelphia, has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, having left Liverpool Dec. 20.— The Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday contains brief extracts from London papers to the 17th. It appears from these extracts that Gov. Cass had arrived at Paris, and had been received in his capacity of Minister from the United States. News had been received in Paris by Telegraph, of the defeat of a military expedition against the town of Constantine, in Africa, under Gen. Clausel. It is not improbable that the importance of this defeat is exaggerated. Louis Bonaparte, it seems had directed his ree to Baltimore. There is no news of an important character from Spain. It does not appear that Gomez had met with any decisive check, nor had the Carlists succeeded in gaining possession of Bilboa. The money pressure continued in England with a considerable degree of severity, and the Northern and Central Banks were ed, and obliged to call on the Bank of England for assistance. - Daily Adv.

Gen. Jackson and Louis Philippe.—It is stated that at the audience which General Cass, the American Minister, had of the King, he delivered to his Majesty a priwate letter from General Jackson, disavowing, in a man-ner most honorable to himself, all the injurious interpre-tations given to certain phrases used by him in his celebrated message to the American Congress, and to some of his acts. He likewise announces his intended retirement from the Presidency, and from public life altogether, and his determination of paying a visit to France.

An attempt was made at Washington, on Monday eve-

ning, to burn the Land Office!

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 13.—Mr. Hubbard reported a bill, appropriating \$5000 to be paid to Capt. Allen. as compensation for bringing Gen. La Fayette and his family to this country in 1824. The expunging resolution was taken up, when Mr. Dana spoke in its favor, and Mr. Preston against it.

House. The Tariff Bill was committed to the Complex of the compensation of the control of the compensation of the control o Benefits of a Newspaper .- The Christian Mirror men-

olent purposes. mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Senate did not sit, and in the House nothing special occurred.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 16.—The expunging resolution was passed; Yeas 24, Nays 19. The Journal was brought into the Senate, when the Secretary drew black lines around the Resolution, and wrote on its face, the word "Expunged."

Fatal Accident.—Captain Henry F. Schenck, of the wrecking schooner walter R. Jones, was killed on board the bark Mexico, ashore near Rockaway, on Monday last. He was engaged in raising a pair of shears, which from some deficiency in the rigging, fell upon him and broke his thigh in two places. It is supposed that he must have received further mjury, as he died before he could be taken to the nearest house. It is but a few days since this individual was presented by the Marine Instrument.

navigation of ships of the United States, coming on our coasts in the winter; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Mr. Kent presented a remonstrance of the Grand Jury of Washington County,

D. C., against the efforts of distant and color of the control of the control

D. C., against the efforts of distant and self-created societies to obtain an abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Effects of the Temperance Reform.—The Dedham Advertiser says that the jail in that town is now, for the first time since its erection, without a single immate. This Mr. Preston, from the Committee on the Library, reported a Joint Resolution, authorizing the payment of Reform.—Mer. Jour.

\$30,000 for the Work left by Mr. Madison. Read a first time.

A bill to authorize the Post Master General to make contracts with Rail Road Companies for transportation of the read and ordered to a second reading.

Effects of Rum.—Ackley, who was lately convicted at New Yo,k; of the murder of his wife under peculiar atrocious circumstances, was hanged at Bellevue on Saturday. He confesses that he was guilty of the crime which was committed while laboring under delirium, occasioned by excessive intoxication.

of a Select Committee of twenty-six, to consider the expediency of granting a portion of the public domain to the late war, which was to have been given to Gen. Jackold States of the Union, was laid on the table; Yeas 144, son on the first inst. as a New Year's Present. It was Mr. Wise's Resolution, as originally offered, was adopt.

York.

THE ANNIVERSARY

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.—After considerable delay, the brig Peru, on board which are our Missionaries destined to the Oregon Territory, left this city on Monday afternoon. The Missionary family is composed of the following indviduals: Rev. David Leslie, wife and three children; Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, and Miss M. J.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Education Society, hereby acknowledges the receipt of \$50 from the *Rev. Horace Moulton*, collected by him for the Treasury of the Society.

A. STEVENS, Cor. Sec'ry. N. B.—All monies for the M. E. Society should be directed to Mr. B. F. Nutting, Treasurer, Boston, and not

Ministry had presented to the Queen a decree for the abolition of the Slave trade, and it had received the royal sanction. It imposes imprisonment and heavy fines upon any of her subjects engaged directly or indirectly in the trade, and it states that all Portuguese seamen found on board slave vessels, will be condemned to serve four years in the navy without pay.

The Board of Trade at New York have voted unanimously to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a National Bank.

COMMUNICATIONS.

B. Goodrich—J. Drew—G. W. Bates—E. B. Bradford

E. W. Stickney—C. Willis—M. Keeler—E. B. Vickery

L. Martin—G. Burrell—R. H. Spaulding—R. Tilton—C. A. Carter—J. C. Cromack—W. Williams—Wm. Gordon—J. Downing—O. G. Smith—F. G. Messer—R. Bow—en—L. Reed—J. Smith—E. J. Mallett—J. L. Bennett—D. Mansfield—E. Jennison—J. Bicknell—F. Uphan—S. Tileston—C. R. Harding—H. Nutter (\$10)—A. Green-leaf—W. B. Colby (we direct your paper to South Candia, N. H.)—I. Davis—G.—A. Hearer—D. I. Robinson—E. M. Beebe—O. Scott—C. K. True (too late for this week)—J. Perkins—D. F. Morton (settled, and receipt forwarded in November last.) COMMUNICATIONS.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

Excession.—Ackley, the inhuman butcher of his own wise, will pay the penalty of his crime on the gallows this morning. The American states, on the authority of a gentleman who saw him on Wednesday, that his stupid insensibility remains unchanged, and a similar statement has been made to us by a friend who saw him not long since. The American adds, "from what we read and hear of him, he must be a representitive of the very lowest, and least intellectual class of civilized humanity. He is from Wiggin, in Lancashire, a part of England, the uneducated laboring peasantry of which is stigmatized by the expressive title of the Lancashire boors.—New York Gaz.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD (Since January 16.)

L. Morse, S. Snith, L. Harlow, M. Sprague, M. E. W. Rowell, J. Paine, A. Johnson, J. Hoyt, E. A. G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, A. G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, A. G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, C. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, A. G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, A. G. Paine, E. Hiler, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, C. Paine, M. Ropes, S. S. Worthing, D. Bullard, J. C. Hackett, S. Thompson, I. Hale, W. Rowell, J. Paine, A. Johnson, J. Hoyt, E. Martin, D. Wilder, T. Arnold, S. D. Phelps, J. B. Richardson, A. E. Hiller, C. Brackett, E. Warren, M. Janues, C. Paine, P. Paine, A. Johnson, J. Hale, W. Rowell, J. Paine, A. Corson, Z. Chess an, R. H. Allyn, E. Burle

In this city, Mrs. Louisa D., relict of the late Mr. Jess Daggett, 71; Mrs. Mary Peverelly, 73; Mr. Cyrus Savage, formerly of Maine, 22; Mrs. Ipsibah, wife of Mr Richard Dewerson, 72; Mr. Abraham Ingersoll, a soldie of the revolution, 85; Mr. William Howe, 24. In South Boston, Mr. Thomas Lamson, Jr. one of the deputy surveyors of lumber, 39.

In Lynn, Mrs. Sarah Ann Housen, formerly of Boston wife of Mr. Daniel Monroe.

In Rutland Vt. 10th just. George, only surviving calls.

wife of Mr. Daniel Monroe.

In Rutland, Vt. 10th inst. George, only surviving chil of Mr. H. W. Lester, 3 years and 6 months. He was very active child, and in crossing the road to a neighbor ing house, was accidentally run over by a loaded sleigh which caused his death in about two hours.

On Moosehead Lake, Me. Dec. 27, Mr. Samuel Page of the local of t of Hallowell, 56. He was in company with Mr. John Page, of Belgrade, and in attempting to cross the lake they both suddenly fell through the ice, and it was a long

time before they succeeded in rescuing themselves from drowning, owing to the intense cold. Mr. Samuel Page died immediately after geiting out of the water, and M John Page was badly frost bitten.

At the Almshouse, in Yarmouth, Thomas Greenough, aged 90, the last of the tribe of Nobscussett Indians.

Drowned, in Dorch-ster Bay, Mr. John Cook, and Mr. Samuel Whitcomb. On Thursday, 12th inst., they went off on the ice for the purpose of catching eels; and when the tribe for home. Were equipped, against possing over starting for home, were cautioned against passing over the channel at a certain place, as the ice was not though to be sufficiently strong to bear them. Night came, and neither of them reaching home, fears were entertained that they were drowned. Search was commenced, and continued with little intermission until the next Tuesday,

They were both young men. Ship News.

when their bodies were drawn out from under the ice

ne to their sorrowing kindred and friends.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, Jan. 16. Arrived, Sch Mary Gav, Goodrich, Portsmouth.

Cleared, Brigs Adriatic, Macloon, Gibraltar; Carib,
Rice, Honduras; Rolla, Pitman, Havana. TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

Arrived, Schs Fawn, Baltimore; Free Trade, Frank-ort; Jane. York, Me. Cleared, Ship Adrian, (new 570 tons) Conn, Mobile. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18. Arrived, Sch White Oak. Varrell, York. Cleared, Bark King Philip, Humphrey, Charleston;—

Brig Attila, Hall, Genoa ;-Schs Win Roscoe and Sun, N

115

Brig Attila, Hall, Genoa;
York; Dover Packet, Dover.
THURSDAY, Jan. 19. Arrived, Barks Wallace, Thaxter, Lanzerotte; Jane, Foster, Surinam;—Brig Wizard, Williams, Maranham;—Schs Wm Allen, Cook, Neuvitas; Reeside, Hudson, Eagle, Glide and Trio, N York; Cornelia, Colman, Washington, N C; Kenhawa, Bowley, and Tarquin, Sparks, Fredericksburg; Coral Rock, Bassett, Rappahannock; Satellite, Dover.

Cleared, Brigs Falco, Harlow, Mabile; Bulah, Parsons, Philad;—Sch Angerona, Saco.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Arrived, Brig Plato, Alling, N Orleans; —Schs TausO'Shanter, N York; Wave, Portland; Frances and Lurana, Portsmouth.

Cleared, Ship Athens, Dixey, Genoa; —Bark Norfolk,
Bullard, N Orleans; —Brigs Peru, Kilham, Sandwich Islands; Ceres, Sendder, N Orleans; Sarah Ann Alley, Saco; —Schs Caroline, Freeman, Cienfuegos; Emerald, NOrleans; Hylas Portsmouth. FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Orleans; Hylas, Portsmouth. SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Saturdat, Jan. 21.

Arrived, Brigs Levant, Caldwell, Cape of Good Hope; Czarina, Leahy, Cronstadt; Plant, Swinson, Mansanilla, Plato, Alling, New Orleans; Token, Crowell, Savannah; Chatham, Taylor, Baltimore;—Sehs Columbia, Vinal, Washington, NC; Adams, Tobey, Baltimore; Tremont, Renown, Packet and Tam O'Sbanter, N York; George, Eastport; Nun and Leonidas, Newburyport.

Cleared, Barks Manto, Davis, and Antelope, Knox, N Orleans;—Schs Sea Drift; Walker, and Shetland, Chase, Norfolk; Compliance, Banner and Empire, N York; Marry Gay, Portsmouth.

SUNDAT. Jan. 22.

No arrival.

per means are in use.

Brig Margaret, Pepper, which sailed hence for N Or-leans returned on Saturday, leaky. Brig Tattler, ashore at Hyannis, is expected to-discharge

> MINIATURE ALMANAC, For the Year of our Lord 1837.

entirely, and lay until a high course of tides. The p

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RUSH ON THE MIND.—New fine edition, 1 vol. 8vo.—
This work is valuable and highly interesting for intelligent readers of every profession; it is replete with cursous and acute remarks, both medical and metaphysical, and deserves particular praise for the terseness of its diction.

For sale at COLMAN'S Literary Ruoms.

jan 25

PETER PARLEY'S method of telling about the Geography of the Bible, with many engravings—a new and neat little volume, price 31 cents. Just published by the American Stationers' Company, and for sale at Jan 25 COLMAN'S Literary Rooms.

A NATURAL HISTORY of the Globe, Man, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, and Plants, from the writings of Buffun, Cuvier, and other eminent Naturalists—illustrated with ve hundred engravings.
For sale at COLMAN'S.

POPULATION of each town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, rateable Polls, and a great variety of other important information, comprised in the "Massachusetts Directory." For sale at COLMAN'S Literary Rooms. jan 25

* 6 5 300

Poetru.

[From the Forget-Me-Not, for 1837.] THE RESURRECTION. BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. Morning of the Sabbath day! O thou sweetest hour of prime! Dart a retrospective ray
O'er the eastern hills of time; Daybreak let my spirit see, At the foot of Calvary.

Joseph's sepulchre is nigh; Here the seal upon the stone; There the sentinel, with eve. Starlike fix'd on that alone ; All around is calm and clear, Life and death keep Sabbath here.

Bright and brighter, beam on beam, Now, like new-created light, From the rock-cleft, gleam by gleam Shoots athwart the waning night; Till the splendor grows intense, Overpowering mortal sense.

Glory turns with me to gloon Sight, pulsation, thought depart, And the stone, rent from the tomb Seems to fall upon my heart; With that shock the vision flies, Christ is risen-1 may rise-Rise, like Him, as from this trance,

When the trumpet calls the just

From their dwelling in the dust-

By the resurrection's power, Jesus! save me in that hour! Sabbath morning! hail to thee; O thou sweetest hour of prime! From the foot of Calvary, Now to Zion's top I climb; There my risen Lord to meet, In his temple, at his feet.

To the saints' inheritance,

TIMES GO BY TURNS.

BY SOUTHWELL, & POET OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. The lopped tree in time may grow again; Most naked plants renew both truit and flower; The sorriest wight may find release of pain, The dryest soil suck in some moistening shower: Times go by turns, and chances change by course, From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune doth not ever flow, She draws her favors to the lowest ebb; Her tides have equal times to come and go, Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web; No joy so great, but runneth to an end: No hap so hard, but may in fine amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring, No endless night, nor yet eternal day: The saddest birds a season find to sing, The roughest storm a calm may soon allay Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all, That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost, That net that holds no great, takes little fish; In some things all, in all things none are crossed; Few all they need, but none have all they wish; Unmingled joys here to no man befall: Who least, hath some, who most, hath never all.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.] SANCTIFICATION.

My own observations relative to the method of promoting the work of sanctification are these:-Meetings for this object are always approved of God, whether of the whole church or of select numbers. Nay, it is impossible for real Christians to meet on this subject for prayer and conversation, without being blessed and owned of God. In these meetings let those who have experienced this great work, relate what God has done for them. and the more particular they are in the details, the better. Let them speak of themselves before they it; what exercises they passed through in coming away. to it: what were their views and feelings at the time Go-I granted them the desire of their souls, and what they have been since. All these things will be instructive-interesting-edifying. This will also enable the leader of the meeting to make remarks, to give advice and exhortation. If the church is in a proper state for these meetings, they will be rendered a great blessing, and you may have a spreading work of both kinds. And you may see, as I have, the analogy as to the progress of the work in both branches, as well as in the means of carrying it forward.

This work is infinitely desirable. The purity of the church, in a great measure, depends upon it. This leaves us no room for luke warmness either to come into, or to remain in the church. It will also be the means of enlarging the church. Mr. Wesley's remark is as true now as it ever was-"When the work of sanctification goes on, the work of God goes on in all its branches." Was this work as generally prosperous as it ought to be in the M. E. Church, we should hear no more of diminished numbers. This will also produce missionaries-and missionaries of the true stamp for every part of the great field. And may I not add, that it will produce the pecuniary aid needed for every part of our work, and that too in due sea-O for a general work of sanctification .- T. Merritt.

TEMPERANCE AMONG SEAMEN.

At a meeting of the Bethel Temperance Society, held recently in this city, an address was given by the Rev. Mr. Taylor; after which a number of seamen spoke, among whom was Mr. Wilkinson, a Swede by birth, and who has for a number of years been a member of the Methodist Church. We copy his remarks from the Mer-

"Mr. Wilkinson related an incident of an Indian who was given to intoxication. Upon conversing with a pious man one day, he was persuaded to relinquish the vile habit. For three years he tasted not a drop of liquor-when being at work in the field one hot day-he thought he should feel better for a glass of rum. He accordingly left his work, and took his bottle to the tavern two and a half miles off to be filled. The tavern keeper welcomed him with smiles and honied words, and offered him a glass of his choicest alcohol. He was as glad to see him come back, as a sailor landlord is to see his victim return with his pockets well filled. But he would accept of nothing at his hands-he returned to the field with his bottle full of rum-he drew the cork-and gazed at it for a while, then dashed it on the ground, exclaiming, 'I will be your master.' He stuck to his resolu-

sands from agriculture, and other more profitable was drunk not only once a month or once a week, but every day. The last time he was drunk, the one time a quart of New England rum; and while he lay on the bed of sickness caused by this disgraceful act, he made a promise to himself that he would never drink any more. After here-covered from its effects, heigh then a ship-keeper, while scraping the ship's side, where the calkers had been at work, the foreman asked him if he would per think may more. He declined.

— What, have you knocked off drinking grog? and the late. He was not only that he had, and said, 'not altogether.' When the said the calker. He was sabarmed to acknowledge that he had, and said, 'not altogether.' When the calkers were absent to dinner, he saw the bottle on the staging, and was tempted to try a glass.—

He took it in his hand—and drew the cork partly out, when it to curred to him that he was not only acting improperly, but dishouestly. He thrust the cork again into the neck of the bottle—and ever since that day vessels containing alcohol, have been found to his wife, and a father to bis publicate, and he procession and he safety in general discussions, and the task in ground most by the delined.

To THE LADIES.

Miss MOT, the Fonde Physician, respectfully gives no-but the stabilities for preaching, I would most gladly relinquish all my learning." And well he might; for, by all accounts, "that tinker" was one of the value of the lator expended in this attractive to the deliver be the deliver between the was not only years, had cost two and probably three dellars. In South America, where men have formerly been proved to day. These glash serves and vulgar they are not. The style of his winter for style—but still good, sound, hone the lights of or style—but still good, sound, hone the lights of or style—but still good, sound, hone the lights of or style—but still good, sound, hone the lights of or style—but still good, sound, hone the lights of the propriety of Fenale Physicians and vulgar. he became a husband to his wife, and a father to his children—and had since joined the church.— defend our shores from invasion,—and if we could, the intoxicating draught—and to sign the pledge of ces in civilization. A country of 10 millions of

A PRAYING MOTHER.

lage in Lower Canada] I found a very poor, yet, tions for a supply. apparently, very pious woman, who, two years If we are right in the facts and principles here since, lost a son about nine years old, by an attack adduced, would not every reflecting and reasonable of the cholera, in Montreal. He was in full health mind admit that if a country was actually in pos in the morning, and lay cold in death at night .- session of such vast sources of wealth, strength Yet he seemed fully conscious of his state two or and happiness-would they not say that no means three hours before he died.

most tenderly of the love of Jesus, whom he was shortly going to be with, and urged him to prepare has yet possessed these subterranean riches, and to follow. On hearing him say he felt prepared to at the same time had the intelligence to avail hergo, and on hearing him express so much confi- self of them, and one of the consequences ha dence in his security, his mother feared that he been her greater advancement in the comforts and had gathered such impressions, simply, from what superfluities of life -- in fine, of every thing constishe had told him of the Saviour, and that he lead tuting civilization, than any other nation. never felt himself to be a sinner. She interrupted There is, however, another country still richer him by asking what he meant by being prepared in these natural resources than even Great Britain, -whether he had been so good and obedient as and that is the States of this Union. There is in to gain a title to heaven? He quickly replied, the single State of Pennsylvania perhaps as vast "No! mother, I have been a very wicked boy; and as rich a body of coal and iron ore as in but Jesus has forgiven me, I know he has forgiven England, and which will, if properly improved, me. He seems very precious to me. And now 1 add as much to our national wealth and our nawant all my brothers and sisters to love him." In tional greatness, as have the coal and iron mines

A year after, this mother lost another son less of that powerful nation. than five years old, whose state of mind and testi-From conversation, I learned that this mother was have within 20 years expended, publicly and prichildren, and her anxiety for their spiritual wel- face of the earth those hidden and useless treasfare was very deep.

struction, and how much, amid her afflictions, to as the inhabitants of New England—because no comfort the praying mother! Whatever is inter- part of the country is so much in want of the pro esting in the state of mind exhibited by these chil- ducts of these mines. dren, can be traced to the influence, under God, of this mother.

as that given to this youth of nine !- S. S. Visitor. this State, have been at double the existing prices

TIME.

I saw a temple reared by the hands of man, standing with its high pinacle in the distant plain The streams beat upon it, the God of nature burled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls-the gay. the happy, the young and the beautiful were there. I returned, and-lo! the temple was no more!-Its high walls lay in scattered ruins; moss and grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's cry added to the deep solitude. The obtained this grace; how they were excited to seek young and gay who revelled there had passed

> I saw a child rejoicing in his youth-the idol of his mother and the pride of his father; I returned, and that child became old. Trembling with the ter and knelt at night, and the same in the morn weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, stranger amidst the desolation around him.

I saw the old oak, standing in all its pride upon the mountain-the birds were caroling on the females, they also knelt!!" boughs; I returned, and the oak was leafless and supless, the winds were playing at their pastime through the branches.

* * * " Who is this destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is TIME," said he. "When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made never heard of the women kneeling with the men! world, he commenced his course; and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the earth-plucked the sun from his sphere-veiled the moon in blood, yea, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away, as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot on the sea, and one on land, lift up they can lessen their feet, they are mistaken. The his hand towards heaven, and swear, by Heaven's bones cannot be squeezed one into another; if there Eternal-Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no fore the shoe is made short, the foot must be crooked longer."-Paulding.

IRON AND COAL IN THE U.S. countries, is consumed in fuel. The import of tion of a host of corns. Ot all animals man is one coal into London, which was, in 1834, 2,078,685 to which in proportion to its size, nature has given tons, and is now, perhaps, 2 1-4 millions of tons— the largest feet, because as his whole body is support is a supply for about one tenth or twelfth of the ed upon them, and as he has only two, she chose population of England and Scotland. Assuming that he should walk in safety. He who wishes to ab be ten times the amount of London, and estimating and to fall into vices which will do him more injury the price of coal at \$8 per ton, it follows that the than if he fell upon stones. The feet are the part 17 millions of people, is upwards of one hundred nearest to the earth; they are meant therefore to be and sixty millions of dollars. The cost of bread stuffs has usually been considered greater than any away all humility by adorning and setting them forth other commodity, but we apprehend that in a manufacturing nation, like England, it falls below the cost of fuel. How utterly insignificant is the value ing to make man animal, who should walk upon the of the annual products of the precious metals, which are such darling objects to mankind, compared with that of coal? All the gold and silver ever procured from the mines of this continent, in own grave open, and seems as if it rose from the their most productive periods, did not annually ex- grave, What tremendous thing is it then to set off ceed 35 millions of dollars, and the amount is at with adornments that which the earth wishes to dethis day much below that sum.

An examination into the history of mining would, I imagine, show that no branch of industry has been so unproductive as the search for gold and

eight years ago, he was an habitual drunkard. He sands from agriculture, and other more profitable and listen to an illiterate tinker?" "May it please:

He cordially invited all his shipmates to abandon we should, in their absence, make very few advanpeople, abounding in coal and iron mines, would be equal in wealth and power to a nation of 20 millions without these pre-eminent sources of In a district connected with this village, [a vil- wealth and strength, or depending upon other na-

should be spared to develope them, and with the He called his younger brother to him and spake least possible delay.

such a state of mind he closed his eyes in death. of England and Scotland to the wealth and strength

mony of a change of heart, were strikingly similar. too, by the State of Pennsylvania, whose citizens woman of much prayer. She had three other vately, 30 millions of dollars, to bring to the surures, and no part of the Union has derived so How great the effect of parental religious in much benefit from this enterprise and expenditure

Had the coal mines of Pennsylvania, which, be it remembered, down to this time, have been only What a lesson this story teaches children, even a source of vast-unremunerated expense to that of an early age, to be prepared for death. How beautiful State-had not, we say, her rich minerfew of them could meet death on so short a notice, als been uncovered—fuel, at this time, would, in -Daily Adv.

SURPRISING DISCOVERY.

"So you have been to Mr. -County?"

"I have."

"Well, I was told by Mr. ____, that he is a very changed man. You have now seen him;think you it is true?" "I guess it is. He is not the same man he wa before, nor are his house and children like the

"Learned you what church he held to?"

" No." "I heard he was a Methodist"

"It may be so, I cannot tell, but he read a chap ing. I did not so much wonder at him doing so at night, but I did wonder to see him do it in the morning; but what surprised me most were the

"Well, exactly, Mr. _____ told me that he was a Methodist, and that confirms it. But to hear that the women knelt, and that they do so in the morn ing as well as night, surprises me very much indeed, though I think it is a Methodist fashion, for know of no others that do it in the morning, and Could any have suspected that there were mem

bers of a church who could have talked after this manner in the present age?-Ch. Intelligencer.

TIGHT SHOES.

If they that wear tight shoes think that thereby at the joints, and grow upwards if it is not allowed to grow forward. If it is pinched in the breadth, the flesh that is thus constrained must extend itself in Few persons, perhaps, are aware of the vast length. They who are shod thus miserably remain amount which, in all civilized and manufacturing with just the same quantity of foot, beside the addithen the consumption of England and Scotland to breviate them acts as though he were inclined to fall, cost of the annual consumption of coal for about which in the fabric of the human body are placed in bravery. This so displeases the Creator, that havearth, he made the earth of such properties, that the footsteps should sink into it.

The foot which is lifted from the ground, leaves its vour at every step .- Zaveletta.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Delightful work !- which bears reading every year silver. Yet, such is the delusion upon the subject of the longest life, and is always fresh and new as that the sight of a few grains of gold scattered when written two hundred years ago. "How," said among the sands and mountains of Georgia and Charles the Second one day to his chaplain, the great tion ever after. Mr. Wilkinson said that about Carolina, has carried thousands and tens of thou- Owen,-"how can a learned man, such as you, si

Happiness.—Exciting pleasures never produce happiness. Every one's experience will approve this. Unfortunately, the votary of pleasure rarely draws a useful lesson from this fact. It does not seem to occur to him, that if the excitement in which he has sought to find pleasure has not yielded it, but has invariably produced a re-action which sinks him into the lowest depths of misery, perchance a uniform evenness of temper, and a seeking for enjoyment in the calmness of right thoughts, may bring that which he so ardently desires. In well regulated affections alone can be found true enjoyment. There must be a calm of thought—an even going temper—and a rationality about our pursuits, or we can never say, life is pleasant. The immortal mind turns away dissatisfied from grovelling pursuits, and pines in weariness and pain for nobler joys.

Devotion in Childhood.—Christian parents hear their children say their prayers, but do not always teach them to pray. Children over six years of age may be taught the important duty of sacred.

The indexigned to find pleasure rarely with Herria, or Rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the bouse where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house where he resides, No. 305 Washington for business to the house wher HAPPINESS .- Exciting pleasures never produce

of age may be taught the important duty of sacred prayer. As first impressions never fade away, how interested should parents be to form an early habit of devotion in their offspring. This habit will not become a mere form. No one will long persevere in private devotions from habit only. In Scotland it is not unfrequent for parents to ask their children regularly "if they have been by themselves," meaning to make an extemporaneous prayer .-When youth learn, by experience, the nature of prayer, they will take a more lively interest in family and church devotions.

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WILLIAM DAVIO

Office No. 19

If at the time the sess different moral seen that the same all: that whatever c eras of eternity, for a separation, which to the undisturbed while it shall revea than ever, the sinfu God, by leaving ther gression. Such a the result of some

pose of accomplishing We claim that su what is described b Judgment. If it ca which retribution is death and the resur will be punished af tions of this event r we must predicate somewhat resemblin among men; and against such a form the ground that it pose, which could noit. If this objection powerfully against ment: but it is not Were we unable formality, still, as o

minds, and so incap God, we might safel from us, there still dom, which would n forms. The very lin are capable of, make sue a negative argui out revelation from ject, presumes to say not be proper for the of his own ignorance We are not under negative ground he positive advantages, trial; and advantage not well be secured lation men hold to

justification of this an infraction of the

lation of our obligat fers positive injury farther, and say, tha individuals composi which the sinner di all trials, is an exh tice. But how s and vindicated to how to the whole bo relation does not en relation does exist there to see that jus ity too will of God's righteousn ners against itself. of society, I am at body of mankind, th the first attributes True, personal jus each one could se aright for his own si his neighbor who ha cording to his deeds edge, the character

is most necessary, v

On this ground t

not the only oppor and society, I claim per. Besides, who Jehovah, there are cupying like us a p admonition from kind? We have gels (for, suppose w take affects us, as th clusively shows the ings receiving adm and why may not a emn trial of all our ment of the unhol would it not be pro this great benefit, ar ment as has been sp Again: we have of sublimity, and th

emotion, the neares We have gathered God all we can ima consider his natura on either hand, the greatness or goodn finity. To the mor we should readily quality which wou ment of admiration look upon him. W of disposing of hu precision, judge no gruous with the na but also which w which awakens n tions of sublimity?

I need not detai our idea of a gene to arouse this ser doctrine is by Mr.